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NINETY SECOND YEAR.

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WELL OF REGICIDES FOUND AT NEW HAVEN.

Work for Yale Buildings Unearths the Old Spring-Flight of the Men Who Condemned King Charles.

WEITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC Haven, at the corner of Grove and College received it from the family of Gavernor streets, to make room for the big group of the few visitors to Goffe in his setron. buildings which Yale University is about to erect to commemorate the two bundredth anniversary of the founding of the college. came upon a peculiar old well. One of the laborers mentioned the incident to an old stone mason. The latter looked at the well i and declared that it was the one with histmost two centuries ago was built around

Tuis statement furnished plenty of ground for conjecture among the Coldest Inhuhitants." Little by little a story was evelent that this spring was originally discovered regicides who first came to New Haven, and later on used by John Dixwell, the titled of regicides, who sought safety in New and Whalley, who reached New Haven two years before Dixwell, fixed during the early part of their hiding in the New Haven col ony in a but in a marsh mear by the spot where the old well has been discovered. There is some ground for this story.
It is a fact that Drawell fived almost di rectly across the street from this spot. Div-well was known in New Haven as James Davnis. He took up his residence at the corher of College and Grove streets, with a widow, whom he married it was while living in this house that he became inti-mate with the Deverend Mr. Pierpent, one of the first dergymen of the underly. About the infilmacy of these two men there clusted many local traditions and much interesting history. Their back yards adjuned each other and over their boundary feace they held many secret and long talks.

That the well with was discovered be-teath the back door entrance of the old hense on College street was built two central sizes ago is quite evident from the nature of its construction. It is built of substantial masonry, and very lew of the stones show any trace of the mason's chiest, it is also a very fairrow well, not quite two feet in diameter. The wells that were due by the carry settlers were of this charater, because the diaglag of a well was then a very expensive piece of work. A well was a tax-tay that the contral settlers passessed, and from which the entire neighborhood often drew water.

The Regicides. mse on College street was built two cen The Regicides.

At the end of four months intelligence reached Massachusetts of the act of indemnity and that Whalley and Goffe were among those excepted from its provisions, and that they had been marked for vengeance. Still for three months longer they and that they had been marked for vengeance. Still for three months longer they
dved at Cambridge unmoiested Meanwhile however, airdirs had been growing
critical between Massachusetts and England, and, though some members of the
General Court of Massachusetts assured
them of protection, others thought it more
pruders that they should have a hint to
look to their safety in some way which
would not imply an affront to the royal
Government on the part of the colony.

The Governor called a Court of Assistants
in February, and without secrety asked
their advice respecting his objections to secure the refugees. The Court refused to
recommend that measure, and four days
more passed, at the end of which time,
whether induced by others or by their own
conviction of the impropriety of involving
their generous hosts in further embaricatsment, they set off for New Haven.

Hiding From England.

Hiding From England.

Hiding From England.

A journey of nine days brought Whalley and Goffe to the hospitable home at the Reverend Doctor Davenpart, where they again moved freely in the socilety of the ministers and the local magistrates. But they had be a survely three weeks in Nea Haven when tidings came thither of the reception at Baston of a proclamation is seed by the King for their artest.

To release their host from responsibility they went to Milford us if on their way to the New Netherlandss, and there snowed themselves freely in public; but like forces, they doubled on their trait and return descript to New Haven and were concealed in Doctor Davenport's house.

Themse they were led to a spot called Hatchet Harbor, about as much further in a northwesterly direction, where they key for two nights more, Meantime, for tear of the effect of the large rewards which the messengers had offered, a more secure place of hiding had been provides for them in a bollow on the east side of West Rock, five miles from the center of New Haven at that time.

In this retreat they remained four weeks, being smodely with force from a linear members.

miles from the center of New Haven at that time. In this retreat they remained four weeks, being supplied with food from a banely farmhouse in the neighborhoad, to which they also withdrew sometimes in storany weather. They caused the Deputy Governor to be informed of their hiding place, and, on bearing that Devemport was in danger from a suspicion of harboring them, they left it, and for a week or two showed themselves at different times in New Haven and elsewhere.

After two months mere of concealment in their retreat on the side of West Bock, they betook themselves just after the middle of August to the house of one Tannekins, in or near Milfard. There they remained in complete secrecy for two years, after which period they ventured to indulge some freedom or movement, and even conducted the devotions of a few neighbors assembled in their chambers.

Flight to the Froetier.

But the arrival at Boston of Plenary Commissioners.

A few days and laborers at work tear-ing down a block of old houses in New Haven, at the corner of Grove and College

Buttle With Indians.

"The people were in the utmost confusion. Sukkenly a grave, elderly person appeared to the milest of them. In his inten and dress

In the first years of the retirement of "the belones," at Hadlet, they enjoyed the solety of a former friend, who did not feel deliged to use the same stiller precautions gainst discovery. John Duwell, like themselves, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary ervice, as member of the High Court of astres and a singer of the death warrant of the King. Nothing is known of his procedures after the resourchion of the monochy till be came to Hadley, three or four member later than Whalley and Goffe After a statement of some years in their neighbor of some years in their neighbors. mentics later than Whelier and toofe After a residence of some years in their neighborhood he removed to New Haves, where, learning the name of James Pavids, and affecting no particular privacy, he lived to old age. The English Government never traced Diswell to America, and though among his acquaintances it was understood that he buil a search to keep those was no disposition to practical it. He married twice at New Haven, and by his second wife restablished quite a family, which for party years was prominent in local and Sitte affairs. In restamentary documents, as well as in communications while he lived to his minister and others, he frankly made known his changeter and history. He died just too early to hear the fiding, which would have remewed his strength, of the expulsion of the House of Stewart. His menoment is a

ST. LOUIS MAN WAS AT MODDER RIVER.

Paul Mueller Escaped and Made His Way Back to America.

The Regicides.

Before the restoration of Charles II, in 1899, to the throne of his amosstars, he had issued a "declaration" premising to all persons but such as should be excepted by Paclhament a parden for oftenses committed during Cromwellian times. In the Parliamentary Act of Indemnity which tolowed such as had been directly concerned in the execution of Charles I were excepted. Colonel Whalley and Colonel Goffe were members of the High Court of Justice which convicted and sentences him. It was soon known that they had fied from England, and a Captain Breight had fed from England, and a Captain Breight had fed from England, and a Captain Breight had seen them in 1895 ton. The Ministry promptly sent an order to Governor Englect of Massachusetts for their apprehension and transpertation back to England.

No one of the New England colonies had England.

No one of the New England colonies had remaily expressed approval of the execution of Charles I, but still these regicides and a notably friendly welcome extended to less. He carries two battle sears.

Mueller is 29 years old, and a m

Is of medium beight, stockily built and has se readily distinguishes the hardy German. lived with his perents until he was a young man. While he was serving his time in the German Army his father died, and shortly afterwards he was obliged to go to work. He followed in the footsteps of his father, who was a mester mechanic, but believing that he could do better in America, came ver here and settled in Cincinnati, O., where he remained for eighteen years While the Soengerband was in annual sension at Cincinnati, O., a year ago this month Mueller decided to make a visit to his old bome. He found his mother sick and she died a few weeks afterwards. About his time there was considerable excite ment about the South African war, and he decided to go to the front for his kinsmen A company was organized under the leader ship of Count Paliticks, composed of Ger sulp of Count Poincie, competed of Ger-ticus and Russians. Each man fitted out his own equipment and contributed his own share toward the expenses of the under-tabling. It required 126 marks, about \$60 in United States motion, to get about the verthey should arrive at the camp of General Chonic, under whem they were to serve the Roman Catholic faith within the harber of Delegan Bay, from where they marched to General Cronic.

Volunteer Mueller fought under this vallant General from the time of his arrival until the battle of Modder River, where General Cronic and Modder River, where General Cronic and Modder River, where

and the Anti-lant General from the time of his arrival until the battle of Modder River, where General Cronfe and his forces were over-whelmingly defeated. All the troops with the exception of 348 men, were made prison-ers of war, including General Cronfe him-Mueller made his escape. After he got over the border he was allowed to proceed in peace to Cape Town, where he arded the British vessel Bloween, January I3, and came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, La., on March 4. Since that time he has been gradually working his way to St. Louis. He worked for some time in New Orleans, and then secured another position in Caire, III., where he re-

other position in Carro, in., where no re-mained until he came here.

It was a sorry vacation for Mueller, this fighting for the Boers, but he stuck to it like a good fellow until he believed there was no hope. He experienced some hard fighting. Sometimes for days at a time, he says, the men were obliged to lie in the sesembled in their chambers.

Fight to the Frontier.

But their chambers.

But the arrival at Boston of Plenary Commissioners of the King with extraor dimury possessioners of the King with the work of the King with the certainly be embarrases and the work of the direct the churches of Hartford and Wethersfield and the churches of Hartford and Wethersfield accompanied the new set there as their paster. The General Court River. Mr. Russell, hitherto minister at Wethersfield, accompanied the new set there as their paster. The General Court are the settlement the mane of Hadley, in this hawest and remotest frontier of Manighan a refuge was prepared for Then, except for a remarkable momentary spacearance of one of them, and except for the visits of a few states, and trenches without a morsel to eat and scarce-iv anything to drink. Once, he says, he rehis right hand and the other lodged in the cuif of his left leg. He was taken back of the firing line long enough for a surgeon to

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TWO CROMWELL LETTERS DISCOVERED AT THE HAGUE.

They Are Characteristic Papers by the Great Protector in Behalf of Protestants in the Duchy of Savov.

WHITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIS two in number, were recently divercered (Signoi) TOLIVELT CHAMWELL, among the Government archives at The 2, 1820. specimen of marrhood is selden found. He that fight east of half and musta be which | blance, and they are published for the first

nomes, have fled with their wives and children into the most ionesome places, places covered with eternal snow, where they are struggling against cold and hanger. Public struggling against cord and ranger. Toos-romor, numerous reports, the arrival of cou-riers from the places adjoining the scene of these troubles must. I am confident, have drawn your attention long ago to this said news; and, if the mistfortune of our brethren has caused you painful emotion, it has assuredly filled us with the most profound grief, since we have been too long united in the bonds of the same religion not to be equally affected by the severe and unde served punishment which is being inflicted on our breihren. Your plaus solicitude for the dispersed and oppressed Protestants in all countries has already clearly manifested

itself during the numerous titels and calam ities of their various churches. Appenia to Others.

"As for ourselves, rather than abandon under any circumstances our zeal and our charity toward the brethren who are mo lested and afflicted on account of their re-ligion, we infinitely prefer to consider our own well being a secondary consideration compared with that of the safety and peace the firing line long cases, the first state of the first state of the line with his bandages on, ready to resume battle. The Boers, Muclier says, believe that they are being imposed upon and they go to battle feeling that God is with they go to battle feeling that God is with they are fighting for their other property, and to permit them to practice their religion feely as hereto-the first case of the fir their other property, and to permit them to practice their religion freely as heletofore. We have also written to the most serene King of France requesting him to intercede in their favor with the Duke of Savoy. Moreover, we have written to you as well as to the Protestant primers and chiefs, for whom, in our ophicion, these in cidents possess very great interest, with the object that they may all unite with us in imploring the buke of Savoy to grant elemency to his subjects.

"If it can be clearly demonstrated that the success of such a crime would be very dangerous to the cause of religion, you will have nothing to fear by taking part with us in this proceeding. If the prayers and exhortations of all of us success in touching the heart of the Duke of Savoy, our enterprise will be fruitful in brilliant results and we will derive from it a considerable advantage. If, on the other hand, the Duke persists in his resolution, and if in consequence these persons who have been the incorruptible guardians of the old and pure evangelical traditions for a long time before the other Protestant nations are educed to supreme despair and are completely overwhelmed, we declare to you that we are ready to come to an understanding with the other brethren of the reformed religion as to the best means which should be adopted for the purpose of caring for the

A Letter to Louis XIV.

two in namiles, were secontly discovered among the Government archives at The flatter, and they are published for the flatter and they are published for the flatter described was of Protestartism, and how zeadously the labored on behalf of the Vandods, who were being persecuted on account of their religion. Incidentally, they also case some light on the relations existing between France and England at this period, and altogether, from both a personal and a historical standpoint, they are probably as memorable letters as the great Protector ever wrote.

This letter is addressed to the States General of the United States and Alless These recently appear of an edge of the United Provinces, whom Contests and Alless These recently appear of an edge of the Duke of Saves against those subjects of Luzerte. Augrana and other districts or voileys under his rule who have for a voileys under the forman Catholic faith with embrace the Roman Catholic faith with embrace the Roman Catholic faith with expany of twenty days. How vigorously this devere has been carried out against them conterns, they find the public of the Duke of Saves and the Christ, who have for a voileys under his rule who have for a voileys under the formatic faith and driven from their faither and the public of th

There equitable and truly royal conces-sions we expect to receive from your Maj-esty, since they would be the natural re-sult of your kindness and clemency, which protects so many of your subjects who pro-fess the same religion. At the same time your Majesty, by such a good work will at-tach to convenie from more through the to yourself even more strongly that tofore all the Profestants of your king

dom, who have on many occasions befor how manifested their love and their loy alty under the most critical circumstances. In this way all the Profestants in foreign In this way all the Professants in foreign countries will become convinced that the King's advisers are in no way responsible for a crime which the King's Ministers and Generals, added in perpetrating, and this will especially prove true if your Majesty will only administer a suitable chartisement to these same Generals and Ministers who, on their own authority, and at their own have duted to commit such a mor

trous crime.
"I do not doubt that, while your Malesty "I do not doubt that, while your Malesty is testifying your abhorence of a crime so barbarons and so odious, you will also offer to these unhappy and lamentable excles a safe haven of refuge in your kingles a safe haven of refuge in your kingdom, and that you will not permit any of your subjects to take the safe of the Duke of Savoy against them. Finally, I consider it of the highest importance to assure your Malesti how very highly I value your friendship, and how I am constantly doing my atmost to preserve it unimpaired.

"Dated at our Palace of Westminster, July 31, 1838."

Exceptional interest attaches to these let.

"Dated at our Panace but the selection of the selection o

WORKING FOR JUNE FESTIVAL.

OX STILL IS A USEFUL BEAST.

Worth up

Takes the Horse's Place in St. Louis Lumber

Plans About Perfected - Reception Committee Named.

The formative on Arrangements and Control of the Tax hard Annoth Association and the Tax hard Annoth Association and the Tax hard Annoth Association and the Fair Ground vertical of the Tax hard Annoth Association and the Earl Ground vertical of the Street car stelle in this city. It may surprise many persons, however, to bearn that the grant car is the long prise many persons, however, to bearn that the grant was decade on fines of the own in the variance of the various schools on fines of the own in the own in the own in the street car stelle in this city. It may surprise many persons, however, to bearn that they are seen therefore the long of the own in the own in

daily, within a few yards of Broadway. The place where even are thus used is n the C. P. Liebker Lumber Yards, on the corner of Ruchanan and Second streets, in North St. Louis. The yards of this firm ANTE-BELLUM RIVER extend back from their office on Second street to the rathroad tracks along the Levee, and are generally filled with large hardwood logs, which require shifting from place to place in the process of treatment. It is for this shifting that the exen are em doved, and it is not unusual to see several toke of exentitizated to a long chain drag-

ging a log behind them.
This faculty of bitching any number of exels together is perhaps the strengest rea-son who they are used in the lumber yards, But there are a number of other advantages

for this special work.
In the first place the sail which composes mixture of chay and the broken back from of suggests in sensation as the foot rests drawn along the ground by a team. I would take too much time and require too many men to shift each log onto trucks when it became necessary to take it to the mill for treatment, so the method of drag-ging it along the ground is adopted. Even

ALUNNAE OF ST. VINCENT.

ALUNNAE OF ST. VINCENT.

BLUNNAE OF ST. VINCENT.

Control of the contro

Broadway would doubtless excite much at-tention even in this period of queer convey-Many comparisons could be drawn by

Many comparisons could be drawn by persons who watch the scene in the yards, however, between the trains that empty the logs into the yard, the modern factories on every side, the lusest product of man's insensity in the machinery which cuits the logs line shape, and between the quist exent the most primitive form of true-ther, which quietly chew their cuis among all the uprear which is going on around

only modern feature about the teams. According to the superintendent of the varis

BELL IS RECOVERED.

Once Sounded the Watches on Famous Old Steamer Baltimore.

When the good steamer Baltimore, a famous side-wheeler, which piled the St. Louis and Alten trade in the fiftles, was dismantled many years ago, her bell, remarkable for its musical tone and size, was sold to the congregation of a Presbyterian Church at Shipman, Ill. From St. Louis it was elfoped to that point and hung in the Shipman Presbyterian Church belfry, where Louis again in Samuel Gregory, agent for the Eagle Packet Company at Alton, who will be sleaned and polished here, and in all probability it will once more be swung on the forecastle of a Mississippi River

"G. Coffin, Cincinnati, 1852," is the inscription which identifies the time-stained bell as having belonged to the Baltimore, as she was equipped about that time with a